London, July 5, 1875.

THE DRAMA.

ROBINSON HALL-CHILPERIC. The opera bouffe of "Chilperie," in an English garb, presented at Robinson Hall, was seen on Monday evening by about 200 persons. The piece has de known here in French, by Mlle. Aimee, and in English, by Miss Soldene; and it is known to abound in English, by also Soldier and in miscellaneous levity of action. It is less sprightly in English than in French, but it retains, -notwithstanding condensation, -much of its mu-sical sparkle; and Mr. Robinson's numerous and generally efficient company sing and act it in a hvely, zealous, and often whimsteal manner. M. Henri Laurent, as Chilperic, used his good tenor voice with animating force, in the several melodies; the choruses were given with an evenness and emphasis showing intelligent rehearsal; and the piece was gayly set in Mr. Matt Morgan's pretty scenery. Chilperic, by M. Laurent, Frede-gonde, by Miss Louise Howard, Senna, by Mr. George Atkins, and Sigebert, by Mr. E. O. Jepson |an actor whose bearing, and mannerisms strongly and pleasantly recall Mr. L. R. Sheweil], were the recipients of frequent applause. "Chilperie," in brief, though not brilliantly erpreted, was pleasingly done, and it afforded an bour of amusement. A clumsy and dull performance of "The Rose of Auvergne" preceded the representation of "Chilperic"-serving to show that M. Henri Laurent is impetent to act farce. It requires, indeed, a finer order of talent than is discernible in the company asmbled at this theater-or than is often perceptible anywhere to make extravagance seem drolly natural, as to temper beisterous fun with neutness and polish. Rob-inson Hall has the field almost entirely to itself just now. and its light entertainment, appropriate and pretty, deserves the popularity it has attained.

UNION SQUARE THEATER. This theater will be opened to-night, for a Summer season, with Mr. Charles Vandauhoff and Miss Bose Massey in comedy, and a farce company called The Troubadours in a piece entitled "Patchwork."

PERSONAL.

Senator Boutwell now has the largest farm n Middlesex County, Mass.

Gen. Sherman goes to Geneva Lake, Wis., with his family, for Summer quarters. One of the sons of the late Frank P. Blair,

jr., has just accepted a business situation in I Mr. Fortuné Hegle of this city has been appointed as the Belgian Commissioner to the National Centennial Exhibition.

The dedication sermon at the opening last Sunday of the new chapel and hall attached to the Sca View House at Rye Beach, N. H., was preached by the Rev. Robert Laird Collyer. The Rev. D. P. Morgan, pastor of the Ja-

maica Plains (Mass.) Baptist Church, has declined to accept the Presidency of the Literary and Scientific Insti-tution at New-London, N. H.

The ocean penny postage lately adopted was agitated 30 years ago by the Hon. Eithu Burritt. Mr. Burritt received a few days since a postal card from an old friend in London congratulating him on the suc-cessful imaguration of his doc.

Senator Sharon of Nevada was assessed on the San Francisco tax roll for \$50,000 personal property. but he appeared before the Board of Equalization and asked for a reduction on the ground that he was a citizen of Nevada, and paid taxes there upon more than \$500,000 of property. The Virginia Chronicle, however, rebuts Mr. Sharen's statement by reference to the tax list of Storey County, Mr. Sharen's home, winch shows that his whole assessment in that State does not exceed \$5,000.

President White of Cornell University, did not stand upon his dignity when he heard of the second victory of the Cornell crew. The Auburn Advertiser says "he was taking donner when he received the dispatch announcing the result, and became so excited that he rushed from the table, headed for the University, and arriving there and finding the doors locked kicked them in and made for the ringing apparatus of the chimes, which he pulled so vigorously as to disarrange the ma-chinery, causing considerable delay before it could be adjusted and the ringing proceeded with."

The Rev. J. McH. Farley of Petersburg, Va., is in this city soliciting funds for founding a school in Fayetteville, N. C., for the education of ministers for and purchased his freedom previous to the war. He bears recent indersements from his former owners and the Mayor of Petersburg. In 1867, 68, and 69, he labored among the colored people of Virginia as a colporteur of the American Tract Seelety. Any funds may be sent to him, in care of the Rev. G. L. Snearer, at No. 150 Nassaust. Among those who have contributed are Wm. E. Dodge, the Rev. Dr. Deems, and others.

mark. Edwin P. Whipple, besides preparing an article on the century's progress in American literature for Harper's Magazine, is to appear on the platform next Winter with a lecture on the same subject, sketching Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin as givin the two-fold tendencies of American literature, and treating of such authors as Hamilton, Jefferson, Webster, and Calhoun among statesmen; Bryant, Halleck, Longteilow, Whittier, Willis, Holmes, Lowell, and Emerson among poets; Cooper, Hawthorne, and Mrs. Stowe among novelists, and trying, Poe, Bayard Taylor, and Bret Harte among general writers.

A correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial has these facts in regard to Gen. Preston, whose address at the Commencement of the University of Virginia has excited so much comment: "Gen-Preston was one of the richest men in south Caro-lima before the war. He owned several hundred slaves, and his residence in Columbia was the finest in the city, surrounded by three acres of ground, in which every race and costly herb and plant and flower grew; it was, so far as wealth could make it, and nower grow, it was three I paused before those splendid grounds in Colombia, glorious even in their ram, and thought what an enchanting place it must have been in the days of Preston's prosperity. The General is now advanced in years, his vast estates were consumed in war, leaving hardly a vestige, his home was broken any, and all I is houses but one swept away by flame; his near-rand or the constructions were skin in battle, and he lives and degreed relations were stain in battle, and a but to mourn and to hate. At these calamities he the doors of the North, and more particularly Abolitionists, who fired has Northern heart into a cru-sade against layery, and then set the negroes over their late masters. He will see but one side of the controversy, and, as you may suppose, when a person sees all of one side, and none of the other, and dwells upon his woes continually, he must become very bitter. Preston is bit-ler; perhaps as bitter as any survivor of the lost cause."

WILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20 .- Charles Francis Adams will deliver the address before the Northern Wis

ALBANY, July 20 .- Gov, Tilden arrived here on the Saratoga train at 8 o'clock this evening. He is in excellent health. A few days of relaxation have obliticated all traces of the fatheue occasioned by the arriuous latour of the lagrature session. It is expected that the canal investigations will now receive a new impetus.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican campaign in Pennsylvania begins to-morrow night with a meeting at Erie. Senators Scott, Gov. Hartranft, Gen. Henry M. Hoyt, the Hor Thomas M. Marshall, the Hon. C. D. Wolf, the Hon. John B. Packer, and others, will speak.

By the way, who is that discharged clerk of the Interior Department whom THE THERENE has in its employ, and to whom all the dreadful things in Prof. Marsh's letter are to be attributed? Why won't the correspondent of The Providence Journal speak up?

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay tells a correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial that his choice for ident next year is a " straight-out Democrat, Bayard, or Tilden, or Trumbuil, or Allen, or last but not least Hendricks, or any houest, able, and patriotic man." The Vice-President, he thinks, should be a Southern man.

The last piece of silliness and falsehood of which the Administration organs have been guilty is the deliberate charge that Prof. Marsh's recent letter was prepared in THE TRIBUNE office, and by members of THE TRIBUNE staff. Before these gentlemen get through with Prof. Marsh they will field that he is aboutdarily able to do his own writing, and to make it very effective.

Charles O'Conor gets a good many sharp attacks for his arrangement of the Court of Appeals. The Commercial Advertiser declares that the press of the State, as a general thing, regard it as indecent and unjustifiable, and insists that many are of opinion that Mr.
O'Conor ought to be brought before the bar for contempt.
It ends its intemper, te attack by saying that Mr. O'Conor has committed a great outrage, and should not be purmitted to go unpunished.

California is one of those happy States that have no debt to speak of. All the money which it owes to creditors other than itself is \$733,500, and The San Prancisco Bulletin says that If a system of rigid economy should be set on foot California might be, before the close of the next four years, not only "comparatively the

wealthiest; but the most prosperous State in the Union." The debt was once more than \$3,000,000, which, it is claimed, was filegally contracted, but was, notwithstanding, assumed by the people.

Senator Thurman is deserving of pity. He sank his principles for the sake of party harmony at Columbus, and thereby lost all of his best friends. The other day he said in Baitimore that he believed in hard money as much as ever he did, whereupon the inflation organ in Cincinnati, The Enquirer, which has had nothing but sweet words for him since the Columbus Conven tion, declares that he has got "down on his knees to the Money Power," and tells him his services are not wanted in Ohio. "Let him sneak off to Maryland," it kindly adds, "as he did last Summer, for his declaration of war will be met as it should be." Does Senator Thurman think it paid to sink his principles at Columbus?

The same anxiety hangs heavy on the mind of the Repulsicans in Wisconsin as in New-York. A leading question in politics there as well as here is as to what the Republican bolters of '72 will do in the coming campaign. The Melwaukee Sentinel is of the opinion that they are generally willing to return, and ventures the as-sertion that "there were 40 or 50 delegates at the Repub-Bean State Convention who voted for Taylor in 1873 or who did not vote at all by reason of disaffection toward the Republican party." The Sentinel thinks the chief cause of secessions from the Republican ranks in '73 was the hope of salvation through the Democratic party from the railroads, which time has falled to realize. The Sen-

Senator Stevenson of Kentucky made a speech recently at Louisville, and straddled the fence on the currency question in this striking manner: "One word upon the currency and I am done. My early political teaching has tought me to believe that the only currency of the Constitution is that based upon gold and silver. I have neither by my votes or speeches sought to contract the currency or hasten a speedy resumption at the expense of the business of the country. I have never favored the present system of national banks. I think it expensive and unwise. I would confine the circulation the circulation of greenbacks to national banks. Let us, by liberal legislation, encourage production and the inby liberal lexislation, encourage production and the in-dustries of the whole country, repeal protective taciffs, restore the Southern States to all their rights, and then resumption and free banking will come naturally and prosperity bless our country."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Prof. Marsh is still poking sharp sticks into the sore sams of the Indian Ring. The fluiding and yelling prove that the Professor knows what he is about. —(Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.) All such nonsense as the Interior Depart-

ment is putting forth, attributing the exposures to per-sonal hostility to Mr. Delano, exhibits the weakness of the man, and the desperate character of his position.— Cineinnait Cazette (Rep.)

Gen. Metritt is one of the very few Liberal adders in the State for whom the Republicans cherish espect, or whom they are auxious to see restored to their id relations with the party again. The General is an ble and honest man. The Republican door stands wide pen for such as he.—[Troy Times (Rep.)]

Politicians who are casting around for an available and every way suitable Democratic candidate for Problem, overloop the very man who, in our judgment, fills the bill. We refer to ex-Gov, Joel Varker of New Jersey. We do not believe there is a man mongranks who will make a stronger candidate.—[Devlestown (Pean.) Democrat (Dem.)

of The Lyons Republican, is mentioned in connection with the nomination for Canai Commissioner on our testet. We do not know how much practical knowledge Mr. Tinsley has of canal management, but we do know him to be a judicious and honest man, and a fartiful Republican. If Mr. Strond were to be dropped, perhaps Mr. Tinsley would be just the man for the place.—Albany Recommendation of the place.—Albany Recommendation of the place.

THE BOOK FAIR.

SALES FAIRLY ENCOURABING-PROMINENT DIS-

TRIBUTING HOUSES REPRESENTED. The "Booksellers' Exchange" presented an animated seens all day yesterday, nithough the buying has not yet fairly begun. There are said to be between 200 and 300 members of the tende present, who probably represent at least a score of States. Letters of credit have already been i sued to dealers from a dozen differ ent States, some of them being of the best known houses represented are James McClurg & Co. of Chicago; Robert Clarke & Co. of Cincinnati, whose representative, Mr. Baraey, has so far led the line of buyers; Cobb, Andrews & Co. of Cleveland; the American News Company of New-York; Lee & Shepard of Boston, and Lee, Shepard & Dillingham of New-York; Brown & Fanner, Teledo, Ohio; H. B. York; Hadley Bres, of Chicago; Eaton & Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich.; R. Crampton, Rock Island, Ill.; J. C. Trader & Co., Xenia, Ohio; D. H. Carroll, Baltimore; The Centennial fever has struck a shining Steele & Arny, Rochester, and many others, besides the many publishers represented as sellers who are also buyknown to the public as publishers, are still more bopori ant as distributors of books: the Lippincott firm, for in stance, probably leading the country in this respect.

Most of the buyers in attendance have been busy for the two days in looking over stocks and making up their plans for purenasing, for in the presence of \$5,000 samples this work requires thinking. This necessity is one of the best features of the Fair system, in contradistinction to that of the trade sailes, for buyers are made more likely to buy books which they can sell at once, and then come back later in the Fail with their money to buy more. Even the jobbing houses, who it was supposed might oppose this system as interfering with their line of business, are declarating themselves in favor of it. Mr. Dillimham, one of the representative jobbers, declared that this country is far too big for its book husiness to be done from any one place, and he is one of the most melent supporters of the Fair. It is one-creatly conceded that, whatever question there may be as to details of business or arrangement, the idea is good, and as an experiment the Fair is a success. There is a coneral feeling, however, that, to meet the wants of the musculaneous book trade, it must be held later in the rear. Most of the buyers in attendance have been busy for

rear.

Pablishers, nevertheless, report fair sales, and many estimate that the week will show tetals of a quarter to half a million of dollars. Several of the leading firms have sold large lots, and one publisher states that he has already sold twice as much in the two days as at any trade sale, and several times as much to-day as yesterday. Many of the largest buyers are waiting advices from home or the arrival of their buying elecks before helpining to purchase, and to-day and Thursday are likely to be the heavy days of the sale. To-morrow at 10 o'clock there will be a meeting of the Committee on Book Pair of the American Book Trade Association, who control the arrangements. They wish to obtain the full seno'clock there will be a meeting of the Committee on Book Fair of the American Book Trade Association, who control the arrangements. They wish to obtain the full sentiment of the trade as to the plan of the Pair, and as to climatic modifications, to which future fairs will conform. Five of the seven members are instrondance, including Wm. H. Appleton, chairment bane E. Sheddon, Secretary; Wm. Lee of Boston, A. S. Barnes of New York, and Martin Taylor of Burlah. The sales will close Saturday at noon, as the Convention and Fair have kept the trade long away from home, and it is thought the business at this seas mean be finished at that time. While the sales are not so large as the most sanguine hoped, they are birdy encouraging for the start.

The sign of Harper & Brothers is the most conspicators in the room, and the house is represented by J. Abner Harper, W. H. Demarest, P. A. Nast and G. A. Barnes, Mr. Demarest, though well known to the trade, is rarely to be seen outside of the Harpers' establishment, and when one of the trade came into their coay corner and expressed surprise, he retorted, "Wny, this is pair of the inappers' establishment." This represents the sentument of many of the publishers, who say that it is worth a grant deal of money to exhibit the stock in this way and get the tends teacher to see B, even if there were no sales on the Spot. Of course Mr. Leavitt prefers sales. the trade together to see it, even if there were es on the spot. Of course Mr. Leavitt prefers sales.

NATIONAL COTTON CONFENTION.

THE DELEGATES GATHERING AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS-PROMINENT EX-CONFEDERATES TO TAKE PART IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

GREEN BRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, tuly 20.-An informal meeting was held this afternoon y the delegates to the National Cotton Convention at Green Brier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. President John Phelps, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, called he meeting to order, and stated that in consequence of a reak upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Raifroad, and the detention of many delegates to the Convention, it would be impracticable to appoint a business committee in ad-

vance of the regular opening.

The Secretary, Mr. John S. Toof of Memphis, read a list of Cotton !Exchanges which would be represented in

Int of Cotton Exchanges which would be represented in the Convention. It appears that since the last meeting the Exchanges of shraveport, Nashville, Norfelk, and selma have joined the Association, and each of these are cutified to two delegates, according to the classification adopted last year.

The following Cotton Exchanges will be represented in this year's Convention: Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, Memphis, Baltimore, Boston, Seima, Montgomery, Norfolk, Augusta, Nashville, Wilmington, Charleste, Galveston, and Louisville. The total number of delegates is between 90 and 100, of which New-Orleans has the most, 14; Savannah, New-York, and Memphis being next in the order named.

The President having been notified that Gen. Joe Johnson of Mirginia, the Hon. Robert Toomba and Gen. Gilbert of Georgia are now sojourning at the Springs, stated the fact to the meeting, and it was resolved unanimously to invite them to participate in the regular deliberations. The meeting of the Convention will take place at 11 a. in te-morrow.

BATED-A REFUSAL TO HEAR GOV. BIGLER-BANKERS' GRIEVANCES STATED-SPECIE PAY-MENTS UP FOR DISCUSSION.

IPPOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SARATOGA, July 20.-It was a matter of some doubt among the 250 representatives of National Banks who assembled in the Town Hall here this morning, and even among those who had originally projected and called this convention of Bankers, as to the precise purpose for which they were met. It was stated in the riginal call that pleasure and better acquaintance were the first objects, and a general interchange of banking experiences-a sort of financial love feast-the principal purpose. A second invitation further in-timated that sil questions of a political or sectional nature were to be carefully avoided. But the members met this morning vithout any definite idea of what was to be done. A general suspicion seemed to prevail that axes of some sort were to be ground, and an equally general deter-mination prevailed that they should not be ground without opposition. This spirit and suspicion was so general that when, early in the first half hour's session, a zealous Philadelphia banker named Cadder proposed that ex-Gov. Eigler be invited to address the Convention on the subject of the Centennial, the suggestion was rejected with such ardor and by such an overwhelm ng vote as to indicate there was some undercurrent of opposition which could not be divined. I made careful inquiry, however, among those who were most active in opposing the proposition, not only on its first offer, but upon its subsequent renewal, and could discover nothing more than an indisposition to take up for discussion subjects foreign to the objects of the Con-vention. The discussion of the Centennial was decidedly foreign to the purposes of the convened bankers, since their business is to learn how to make money and not to listen to arguments intended to take money out of their pockets, for Gov. Bigler is still on his grand begging tour asking for \$3,000,000 for the National Fair.

Notwithstanding its indefiniteness of purpose, the Con-Notwinstanding its incommences of purpose the vention was not long in getting to business. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed as follows: E. C. Brick of St. Louis, A. P. Palmer of Albany, J. D. Hayes of Detreit, R. B. Conant of Boston, Morton McMichael of Philadelphia, G. W. Perkins of New-York, J. L. Leonard of Dallas, Texas; G. A. Ives of Chicago, and J. W. Lockwood of Elchmond. A permanent organization was effected by the nomination of Charles B. Hall of Boston, as Chairman; James F. Howenstein of St. Louis, as Secretary; and A. W. Sherman of New-York, the appointment of a Committee of Nine (to which two others were subsequently added) on Resolutions, and the reference to them of a midwidual members of the Conven-toples, suggested by individual members of the Conven-tion. Most of these were of a practical and purely financial character, as indicated below. The Committee on Resolutions, as finally selected, consisted of the following gentlemen: James Buell, President of the Importers' and Traders' Bank of New York; Daniel J. Neyes of Dartmouth National Bank of Hanover, N. H.; Luther Bodman, President of the Hampton County Bank, Mass. John Hurst, President of the National Exchange Bank of For our own part, we care little whether the Baltimore; L. J. Gage, Cashier of the First National Bank of Chlenge; J. W. Lockwood, Cashier of the Nacandidate of the Fernocrats and Concervatives her the
Presidency shall be chosen from the North, the Fact of
the West. All we want is that he shall he an imparting
paths with the highest and lest interests of the whole
American people—(Richmond Whig (Dem.)

The name of Mr. William T. Tinsley, editor
of the Luans Fernoblight, a mentioned in connection
of the Luans Fernoblight, a mentioned in connection Printup of Printup Brothers, Rome, Ga.; Edward Tyler, James J. Tarlton of New-Orleans; C. H. Chapin of Rochester; John D. Scully, Cashier of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh; and Logan II. Roots of Dallas, Texas. This Committee may be sa to fairly represent the Convention. Very few of the prominent banks of New-York or of the country appear to be represented in the long list of 250 delegates. The original call was issued by a committee, including the cashiers of only four New-York City banks—Messrs. Geo. W. Perkins of the Importers' and Traders' National, E. A. Perkins of the Hanover National, A. W. Sherman the Dry Goods, and George F. Baker of the First National. Hardly a name which is generally considered as in authority on finance appears on the list, and the Committee indicate by their relactance to furnish the list their belief that it is not as imposing as they had hoped

> nittee will indicate further the character of the convention. Naturally it is a rag paper convention; naturally it wants the usury laws abolished, and just as naturally it complained of unjust national and succeptal local taxa-ation. The only two pointed speeches of the neering C. C. Upton. The former touched upon certain grievances of the banks, and upon the question of specie payments.

scanny—lappinuse]—and the whole income to the tovernment from it is only about a milition or from a million to a milition and a infl a year. Another grievance of the banks is the war tax that is upon them. We are laboring under the old war tax. Everything else was struck off at the time that war faxation generally was removed except this war fax apan the banks. I suppose the reason was, as I states to a committee in Washington some years ago, that the banks were so modest that they did not even sak at that time to have it removed. [Laukhher, Ent I think it is about time for that modesty to pass away. I do not know, gentlemen, why the banks of this country should pay a tax of one-half per cent on deposits and on capital. The denosits, as you know, are merely checks in the main deposited by business men making their collections all through the country. The banks take the risk and respectability of their collection, and sometimes furnish the depositor the money while the checks are on the way for collection, and then pay the Government. [Applianse.]

Then there is the tax of one-half per cell upon capital—capital that is locally taxed in every State and Territory to its fullest exicut. In our State it is taxed, or all that it will being in the unacket. In New-York it is taxed, I am rold, three per cent on the par value of the stock. It is perfectly coormous, and the banks, in my ophison, ourfut, at the next session of Congress, through their National Executive Committee which they now have, or in some other way, to ask that the net be arrended in this respect.

respect.

There is another question that I will allude to, but not to open it for discussion. That would be opening too widen field. I mean specie payments. We might talk about that question, I suppose, for three months. We might have a great deal of light on the question, and a state of discharge and he make its question, and a solution when we get through as when we commenced. [Laughter.] The state of feeling apen this question reminds me of the member of the Legislature of Massachusetts who was strongly in favor of a prohibitory liquor law but opposed to its enforcement. [Laughter.] There are a great many people among us, and I suppose there are everywhere, who make a great deal of talk about specie payment. But, so far as I know, in our section they do not do anything whatever toward bringing as to that point. They buy just as many goods as they can sell, and more. But said cley must occisionally have a little by-talk about specie payment. [Laughter.] Now, I do not want to lave it understood that I am not one of that class. We all want they must sectionally have a little bytalk about specie payment. (Laughter, I Now, I do not want to have it understood that I am not one of that class. We all want to go to specie payment as soon as we can, without discussive the business community or beinging ruin on the conary generally. But I am not one of that class who think that the prosperity of this country depends entirely upon harrying to specie payment. [Applianse, I thank this country has been very prosperous and is prespective now, notwithstanding the results of the hopporary panic—perhaps a little longer temporary than we would like to have it. [Laughter and applianse, I have it. [Laughter and applianse, I have you will recollect that after her great war, England, a country that owed no-hody, took, I think, 27 years before she resumed perhapent specie payments; and we have taken only about half that time yet. My own opinion is that that question will in time settle itself easily. [Applianse, I his is a great country. We are growing and expending. The intainess of the circulating mestum, which it appears to me we do not need at present, we shall grow up maturally into a specie-paying community.

The references to the aboution of the stamp duties, and

The references to the abolition of the stamp duties, and the postponement of a return to specie payment, were

heartily applauded. Mr. Upton touched more particularly upon certain grievances, peculiar to New-York state—the unequal which he seemed to think was made for the benefit of scoundrels only. He carried with him only those delecates from this State, and others similarly situated, but they applauded warmly and repeatedly. Among other things of interest, Mr. Upton said:

things of interest, Mr. Upton said:

In order to get this Convention into working order, I would suggest that there are some questions before us that are of vital importance to the banking interests of the country. One of the most important is taxation. The local taxation of banks in the State of New-York has been so outrarcous, that the law was what you might deliberately call nefarious. In certain parts of the State, they would tax capital at fifty cents on the dollar; at another place, twenty-five cents; at another, ninety cents; at another, part at another, eighty cents; at another, part at another, par and surplus; and in that way it was perfectly impossible to do anything according to law, and it was left in great measure to the discretion of the assessors. In the City of Rochester, where I reside, two of the largest banks went out of existence because they could not pay the local tax and the tax by the Government and make a living. They weat out of existence, and they were two large and long-established banks. There are other important questions. Take the Usary law of the State of New-York to-day. It a dead lotter practically, except to help some miserable ruscul to swindle an honest man. A man who wishes to

THE BANKERS AT SARATOGA.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION.

THE UNCERTAINTY AS TO THE OBJECTS OF THE MEETING—BANKING TOPICS ALONE TO BE DE
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Several resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and, judging from the warmth with which all of them were received, I conclude they will be embodied in the resolutions to be reported to morrow. The most significant of these was offered by Thomas F. McGrew of Springfield, Ohio, and read as follows:

follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that

"An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved Jan. 14, 1875," ought to be amended, so
as to provide for the gradual contraction of all the legaltender circulation, and the time of resumption extended
to the lat of January, 1885, so as to afford time for the
business of the country to adjust itself to the change
without a sudden fall of price.

The Countities on Resolutions has been in session all

The Committee on Resolutions has been in session all the evening. A sharp discussion, in which some feeling has been shown, has resulted thus far in nothing. There are several members of the Committee who have radical views which they wish embodied in resolutions. The inservatives oppose committing the banks to these theories. The resolution on the Usury laws, advocating their repeal in the various States, meets with decided objection in the Committee. Mr. Buell, the Chairman, is strongly opposed to it. The one on the return to specie payments is offered on the ground of the impolicy of expressing views antagonistic to an early return to coin. This resointion, as offered this morning, met with the warm support of the delegates, who were clearly opposed to an of the mouths of the national banks. But the conserva-Committee will reach no conclusion to-night, and will probably ask further time to consider and frame resolutions to-morrow.

PRESENT CONDITION OF HARLEM FLATS.

STROYED-SLOW PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF FILLING IN PATCHES-LITTLE RENEFIT ASSERTED TO HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM THE HEALTH BOARD'S DISINFECTANTS.

The exhalations from the Harlem Flats have not been so obnoxious to the residents along Third-ave. and Second-ave, recently as they were several weeks ago, but the stench was plainly perceptible yesterday. A Tarmune reporter examined the district and conversed with the workmen sent by the Board of Health to his up some of the worst holes. A few men—not over twenty, including the teamsters were at work filling in the space between Madison and rd-aves, and One-hundred-and-sixth and One-hundred ered with water seven or eight feet in depth. The decomposing substances at the bottom exhale the fetid gas which rises in numberless bubbles to the surface. The heat of the sun's rays in this depression, stench which fills the air, make it almost intol rable to infectants used by orders of the Health Soard have changed the color of the water to a bright red, and left and a slight smell of petroleum in addition to the other odors. The men who were sent to work there by the Board of Health last week say that these vile odors Third-ave, is covered with water at high tide, and does not become stagnant.

Mr. McQuade, who is filling the flats between Third and ond-aves, and One-hundred-and-third and Onehundred-and-first-sts., is at present engaged in constructing a drain in the land along the Third-ave., and about 242 feet below the surface. The bottom of the drain is made of boards and the sides of stone, which are to be covered with cement. It was not advisable, Mr. McQuade said, to build here a drain of heavy McQuade said, to build here a drain of heavy massers, as parts of it would sink in the yielding soil or be displaced. There is another drain running through the middle of the land, and noth connect with the main sever. In some parts of the flats he and used as much as 25 feet of earth. The southern portion was much improved in comparison with the rest of the flats, but the ground was very soft and yielding to the foot. The northern and middle performs of the flat are still in a backward conductor. The smell, which was hardly perceptible from Third-ave, became much stronger as one descended upon the fint land, and several small holes, where the water was seen, presented the appearance of patches of semi-

of the banks, and upon the question of specie payments. He said, among other things:

We have some annoyances and perhaps grievances that we might talk about if it were proper here, and if you will allow me I will allode to one or two of them, not with the view of presenting them for discussion by the Convention. One annoyance, not only to the banks, but to the entire business community, is the two-cent stamp, to the entire business community, is the two-cent stamp, has placed. There is not a gentleman, in my opinion, who draws a check or pays one but would rather be assessed one hundred three what it costs him for the year than be annoyed with this nuisance of a two-cent samp, appining 1 and the whole income to the tovernment from it is only about a million or from a million to analysin and a half a year. Another grievance of the Charles Kinsel, the filling up of the flat between First and Secondaves, and Nine y second and One-hundred and Sexthasts, peinted out several lost that apparently had been covered with earth, for the surface looked dry and no patches of water could be seen. Mr. Kincel said that a great deal had been done since last Spring, and the obmoxious odors had abated, in great part. Between June 17 and July 17, an average of 800 cutte yards of filling per day had been pinced upon the fat being fixed up by Mr. Mognade. The number of woramen, which was 300, has been reduced lately to about 100. The flats upon which work had been done were insufficiently covered with earth, and an additional layer of at least two feet of stones and earth over the highest level of the improved flats was necessary to render them permanently healing. A great missance was the night-soil which the scavengers brought in their sold was supposed by many of the residents to arises from the flats. There were two or three seews lying their at the time. The stend from the night-soil was supposed by many of the residents to arises from the flats. Mr. Kaikel strongly condomined the district sharts used by the Board of Health. Instead of doing any good, he said, the relase of the oil, like all other organic matter, as soon as it capse in contact with paired substances and water and was exposent to the air, begane of Health. Instead of using any good, according to relaxe of the oil, like an other organic matter, as soon as it came in contact with appropriate their to decompose and added its share of gases to the overalmentant potential expension from the flats. Had quicklime or shes been used instead, a temporary roller might have been effected, for lime wouth have absorbed a large portion of the gases, and for a time stopped further decomposition. The only way, however, to redeem the flats was by filling them up with earth, stones, and ashes, it would be very desirable if all the chiefers from steemers, factories, and houses were sent up and damped on the flats, for asses are an excellent dismeeting. The suppopulation to the float of Health was very small, he said, and would go a very little way toward nilling up the low land between Madison and Taird-aves, and One-hundred-and-sixth and One-hundred-and-eighth-six.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT SOMERVILLE, N. J. Early yesterday morning, as a track-walker of the Central Radional of New-Jersey was making his usual rounds a short distance from Somerville, he observed blood on the track and ties, and further on he was startled by the sight of a human head lying a few feet from the rails. Sthi further on the remains of the man's body, frightfelly mutilated, were found scattered along the road. The remains were picked up and taken to somerville, but they are so disfigured that identification is impossible. It is supposed that the nam was walking on the break during the hight and was run down by a pass-ing train, and was subsequently cut into pieces by the other trains that followed.

OPINIONS OF GERMAN PROPERTY-OWNERS. The Central Organization of the German Property-Owners met last evenlug, President Traud in the chair. The Committ e on Resolutions reported the

following, which were adopted: Resolved. That we heartly sympathize with the action the various City Departments in reducing the pay of the burders by their respectively employed to the rate 20 cents an hour, has we see no reason why the city ould pay more for its servants than private individuals

should be more for its are actually paying.

Respired, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Frotesis were received from several Wards against the ordinance of the Board of Health ordering the cleaning of sinks in day time. This protest was referred to the Committee on Grievances. EAST NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT. A special election was held in East New-York yesterday to decide whether or not town bonds should be issued to raise \$25,000 for providing a more

efficient fire department. The result, as reported by

the Brooklyn Police Telegraph, was a

the Brooklyn Police Telegraph, was a total of 670 votes, of which 261 were in favor of and 469 against the proposed measure, which was therefore defeated by a majority of 14s votes. The apparatus of the present department consists of one hand engine and one hook and ladder truck, which are worked by votanteers. On account of its contiguity to Brooklyn, the town has been accustomed to rely upon that city for relief in cases of exigency. FROM LIVERPOOL-In stormachip Erin, July 20.—E. H. Barry, Jos. Hartley, E. L. Simpson, J. Lawson, Mrs. and Master Marshall, A. Royal, Miss hangit, Gustaf Fefrel, Fierre Level, Mrs. Cartwright, Rev. Mr. Littlewood, Mrs. Cartwright, Rev. Mr. Littlewood, Mrs. Cartwr. Miss. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Miss Collier, Mrs. Norman Loyes.

PROBABLE STRIKE OF SHOE-CUTTERS. A large meeting of shoe-cutters was held last

evening at Military Hall, in the Bowery, to protest against the proposed reduction of wages. Most of the men belonged to E. C. Burt's manufactory at Nos. 91 and 93 Thomas-st. John Bradshaw presided, and explained the object of the meeting. He said that the mea sm-

ployed by Mr. Burt were to have their wages reduced from \$24 to \$21 per week, although they were first-class cutters. Second-class cutters were getting \$24 in second-rate firms and Mr. Burt was making more out of his rate firms and Mr. Burt was making more out of his customers than others were. A compromise was offered, but Mr. Burt reduced to make any different arrangement. It was resolved that, unless the regular rate of wages was paid, the men should go on strike. A number of men belonzing to other firms said they would not agree to any reduction, and an order to that effect was directed to be issued to all the shoccutters in the city. Mr. Burt claims that he is forced to make, the reduction owing to the duliness of trade and small profits, but the men say the firm set as much for their goods as ever they did, and receive high prices. The men will go on strike this morning, unless some settlement is reached.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BURIED UNDER BURNING WALLS. SEVEN PERMEN HURT AT A CINCINNATI FIRE-AN EXPLOSION OF GAS THROWS DOWN THE WALLS -TWO MEN PATALLY HURT-A LOSS OF \$100,000

ON THE BUILDING. CINCINNATI, July 20 .- About 112 o'clock this morning the building No. 159 Fourth.st., near Elm-st., occupied by Bloch & Co. as a printing office, and W. W. Donaldson, lithographer, was destroyed by fire. At 3 o'clock the walls of the building were all thrown down by an explosion of gas, and some seven firemen, with Chief Engineer Megrue, were buried under the debris. Chief Engineer Megrue was in the second story, and had just called for a crowbar when the explosion occurred. A general alarm was immideately given, and the whole Fire Department was soon on hand and at work searching for their unfortunate companions. At 4 o'clock the Chief Engineer's voice was heard calling for help. The fire blazed up at this time around the buried firemen, but water was brought into play, and the new danger was averted at 412 o'clock.

Chief Engineer Megrue was taken from the ruins in an insensible and badly bruised condition. His injuries are not thought to be fatal, however—Of the firemen. James McCormick of Engine No. 4 was first taken out of the McCormick of Engine No. 4 was first taken out of the debris. He was badly bruised and burned, and it is feared that his injuries will result fatally. Denis and John Pobliman of Engine Company No. 5 were next rescued, slightly fluored. Capit. Henry Schlidhweyer of Engine No. 10 and E. S. Spenner and Richard Roicomb of the hook and ladder company fell from a five-story ladder, but escaped with slight injuries. Lee Slocum of Engine No. 3 is thought to be fatally lurd. Three men on the pavement were severely injured by flying missiles. Dick Holcomb of Engine No. 3 was found dead in the ruins. His body was horribly torm and manufed, it being broken in two just below the breast. The Chief Engineer is wounded in the head, and has severe bruises on the legs and thighs, but is now conscients, and resting more quietly. McCormick of the "Fours" cannot recover. He had one side of his face knocked off, and is injured very baddy otherwise. The rest of the injured are doing well. Bloch & Co. 8 loss by this fire is between \$50,000 and \$00,000. They are insured for \$4,000 each in the Royal, Queen, Ningara, and Rode island, and for \$2,000 in the line Aesociation of Philadeiphila, Phomix of Ecossiya. National and Reign of Hartford, Bloch & Co.'s total insurance is \$34,000. W. W. Donaldson's loss is \$87,250. He is insured for \$1,000 in the Delaware and \$5,000 in the Continence of Albany. debris. He was budly bruised and burned, and it is

IN FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND. A barn owned by Henry Lewis, in Flushing, Long Island, was set on fire on Saturday night. Fiames were first discovered in the north-west corner of the building, in which were stored two barrels of tar, tar-paper, &c., and where also were kept some horses and wagens. The barn was totally destroyed, with two wag-

the Board of Health last week say that these vice doors sicken them, and they would not work on those flats if employment were not so hard to obtain. The number of laborers is so small that it would take them many mouths to all up that part of the flats at the present rate of work. The other section on the east side of cut rate of work. The other section on the east side of cut rate of work. The other section on the east side of cut rate of work. The other section on the east side of cut rate of work. The other section on the east side of cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the flats at the present cut rate of work. The other section of the cut rate of his cut rate of the cu

IN JERSEY CITY.

At 4:10 a. m. yesterday morning a fire broke out under the stairs of a two-story frame building on the Bergen Point plank-road, opposite Bramball-ave., Jersey City. The building was one of a row of eight similar buildings, and burned very rapidly. Before the flames were subjued five of the houses were on fire. Three of them were savid, partly burned, and two were desiroyed. The first floor of those destroyed was occupied as a saloon by Thomas O'Rourke, the upper part by several poor families, who lost all their property, having no insurance. The buildings were owned by Michael Gill, and the loss on them is over \$7,000; insured for \$7,500 in the Jersey City, Hudson, and State Insurance companies of Jersey City, and the German-American Company of New-York. The total loss by the fire is about \$10,000. An investigation into the cause of the fire is in progress. buildings, and burned very rapidly. Before the flames

IN THIS CITY.

At 2:45 a. m. yesterday a fire broke out in the galley of the revenue cutter Washington, lying at the Entery, causing damage to the extent of \$500. The cause of the tire is unknown.

BURNED BY A LAMP EXPLOSION WHILE IN A FIT. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 20.-Mrs. Wm. A. Allen, a young married woman, living near Basket Sta-tion, N. Y., was burned to death Saturday night. She was subject to epileptic fits, and while descending the stairs with a lighted lump was seized with one, and fell.
The lump exploded and covered her with oil. No one
was in the louse at the time, but her screams attracted
the attention of neighbors. Before assistance reached
her she was fatally burned.

BURNING OF A COVINGTON DISTILLERY. CINCINNATI, July 20 .- At 112 o'clock this Ky., was destroyed by fire, together with 300 or 400 bar rels of whisky and 2,000 bushels of mult. The loss is \$50,000, maured for \$25,000 in Cincinnati companies.

RURNED OUT FOR THE SIXTH TIME. HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.-The paper mill of Brown Bros., at North Colchester, was burned last night. The loss is \$20,000; fully insured. This is the sixth time the same firm have been burned out.

ELSEWHERE. Windson, Ont., July 20 .- A. E. Rice's furniture factory was destroyed by fire last night. The less amounts to \$10,000.

CONCORD, N. H., July 20 .- A boarding-house is Newport, belonging to A. P. Welcome, was burged this morning. The loss is \$8,000; insurance \$6,000. CINCINSATI, July 20 .- The Enquirer's Spring-

field, Ohio, special says a fire at Mechanicsburg early this morning destroyed eight frame buildings in the center of the town. The total less is estimated at \$18,000, with only \$1,400 insurance.

Oswego, N. Y., July 20.—Eight business houses and a hotel barn in the village of Walcott, Wayne County, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$12,000. The principal losers by the fire are wantered & Campbell, insured for \$2,000; smeaky & Roberts, insured for \$3,000; Hovey & Bennett, insured for \$2,000. The Walcott House barn was insured for \$1,000.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 21, 18-75-1 2, in.)

Synopsis for the past heratu-four hours.

The barometer is highest over the South Attantic and Guit coasts. It has failen over the Northern sections, being lowest over the northern portions of New-York and New-England.

Occasional rains have failed to

id New-Englished.

sissippi Vailey eastward over the lower lake region to New-Enchand and in the Carolinas.

The Massissippi River has continued slowly rising at Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States slight changes in barometer and temperature, south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains in the former and West Gulf States.

For Transcase and the Ohio Valley rising or stationary barometer, variable winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri vaileys, static nary to falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, westerly to southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

cloudy weather.

For the Hiddle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southerly to westerty winds, and occasional rains, followed by rising barometer, warmer, and clear, or partly cloudy weather.

The Michael optimies slowly rising at Cairo Mem-The Missinsippl continues slowly rising at Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. WHEMINGTON, N. C., July 20.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 29c. Realin quiet at \$1 40 for Strained. Tur steady at \$1 75. PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

VIDENCE, R. I., July 20.-Printing Cloths quiet and sally steady at previous quotations. PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship News see Third Page.]
ARRIVED.
Steamship Benefactor, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah 3 days, with make, and pass, to Wm. R. Garrison.
Steamship Franconie, Brags, Portland, with make, and pass, to J. F. Ames.
Steamship Nervus, Bearse, Hoston with make, and pass, to H. F. Dimock.
Bark St. Lucien (Fr.), Gonin, Roston, in ballast, Bark Peter C. Warwick (of Cardiff), Kline, Rio Janeiro 34 days, with order.
Bark Guiseppino (Ital.), De Angelis, Marseilles 40 days, with makes.

ndse. Bark Lorena (of Stockton), Blanchard, Rio Janeiro 40 days. Brig J. W. Spencer (of Boston), Thomas, Trinidad 17 days, with angar.
Brig Cuba y Canaries (Span.), Rodriguez, Havana 11 days,
bollast.
Schr. Frank A. Magee (of Ellsworth), Young. Baracce S
days, with fruit.
Schr. James Siater Hawkins, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 days, with coal.

Schr. Howard Holder, Williams, of and 12 days from 88
John, N. R., with coal.

Schr. Howard Holder, Williams, or and 12 days John, N. B., with coal. Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Bennett, Virginia. Schr. H. E. Giles, Phillips, Richmond. Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Benillos, Richmond. Steamships Switzerland, for Antwerp, Idaho, for I. Columbus, for Havana, ship Cutwater, for San Fbarks Grace, for Rotterlam, Romance, for London; A for Cork: brig Wolfville, for Genna: schrs. Hannah Ct Turka Island. W. H. Kenney, for Portan-Prince. WIND—Sunset, light, S.; cloudy.

WIND-Sunset, light, S.; cloudy.

MEMORANDA.

New-London, July 20.—Schr. Jenule Rogers, before reported put in here leaking, &c., sailed this morning for Farticket, the leak having been stopped by a diver.

the leak having been stopped by a diver.

DOMESTIC FORTS.

LEWES, Del., July 29.—Entered to-day, barks. Agostina, from

Itricius. Heimerica, from Hamburg.

BUILDING, July 29.—Arrived, steamships James A. Garry,

RUINGUR, July 29.—Arrived, steamships James A. Garry,

Trom Newborn, N. C., Louisa, from Romoke River, America,

Irom Steinmailip, Win, Whilden, from Philadelphia, schra. Al
mon Bird, from Portland, Bill Stowell, from Boston. Cleared,

steamships Fauny Cadwallader, for New York, Richard Will
ming, for Philadelphia bark Bredablik (Nor.), for Cork, brig

Abby Weison, for Boston, Sailed, bark Ilma, for Queens
town.

own.

Bosrox, July 20.—Arrived, ship John Clark, Peterson, from

e; schrs. Gen. Govzalez, fram Santo Domingo, Annie r, from New York. Clearst, st-amships Dominion Yarmouth, N. S., bark hisrace Beal, for New York of H. Tolck, for Gaiveston. Satled, steamships Centl. peds, and Perkiomen.

New Omkans, July 20.—Arrived, ship Transit, Percy, from Liverpool. Chared, steamship City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, &c.; schr. Williamine, for Pensacola.

Pass a COUTRE, July 20.—Arrived, steamship Vanguard (Br.), Gill, Liverpool. (Br.), Gill, Liverpool.
PESSACOLA, July 19.—Arrived, achr. Jonas H. French, from Indianola. Cleared, bark Rosaile, for Liverpool.
PORTLAND, Me., July 20.—Cleared, bark Daring, for Ma-Lancas, Me., July 20.—Cleared, back Daring, for Ma-tancas.

There, Ga., July 20.—Arrived, steamship Wyoming; from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. Charlisten, July 26.—Arrived ateamship Charleston, Berry, from New York, brig Nellie Cresby (Br.), Crosby, Cork, Gatviston, July 10.—Arrived, ateamship city of Waco, from New York, Salled, steamship San Antonio (Br.), for Liverpool GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 20.—Arrived, bark Silver Cloud GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 20.—Arrived, bark Silver Good, BE., Irom Liverpeol, scircs. Saladini, from Port Williams; Robert Woodruff, from Wischusel.

New Benderen, July 20.—Arrived, schrs. Annie E. Friend, From Philadelphia: W. W. Brainard, from New-York; George Hotchikes, from Holokem; Onward, from Enstol, Mes. H. S. Markor, from Philadelphia: Bertha J. Follows, do: Harriet Lowis, from Bondont Jos. Hall, from Wiscassel. Salled, abip Janus, for Facine Ocean, whaling, barks Seine, for do, and Osmanil, for Indian Ocean, do, schr. Matthew Kenney, for Bath, Me.

ship Neukar, Meyer, from New-Yerk July 10, for Bromen, arrived here to-day.

Quenessows, July 20.—The steamship Abbotaford, Sargent, from Painadelphia July 9, for Lavergood, arrived here to-day.

MAYAOURE, July 20.—In port std inst. brig Mary & Danator Boston, to sail 12th; schr. Jas. A. Browne; for Turks isl-

Asibma.—The to:tures and agonies I endured for six years none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried GLEM LINEARY IONDO OF ANNONIA. It gave me instant relief, Used it internally as well as externally.

THOMAS BRANDAN, 127 West Twenty-seventh-st. Sold by all dirangists. Depot, No. 451 Stathave., New York. Only 50 cents and 51 per bottle.

AYERS—At Morristown, N. J., Sunday, July 18, 1875, Elizabeth, wife of the late David Ayers of Hassing Ridge, in the 75th year other age.

Relatives and riends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of Mr. O. J. Burnet, on High-st., on Westnesday the 21st inst., at 2 p.m. Interment at Basking Ridge.

House, ART—On Thursday, July 15, John, infant son of John and Forma C. Boszari, aged 5 months and 12 days.
Funoral treat residence of his parents, 233 West Forty-eighthat, on Wednesday, July 21, at 250 o'clock. at, on Wednesday, July 21, at 3:30 o clock.

CLAFLIN—At Milford, Mass., on Sunday merning, July 18, Mary T. wife of Aaron Claffin of Brooslyn, N. Y.

Puncal on Wednesday, 2p, m., at Milford.

DESHONS—In Brootlyn, on Monday, July 19, of cholera inform, Heary Hunt, infant son of Levi A, and Emily E.

Tachons.

matum, Heary Hunt, infant son of Levi A. and rainly Deshous.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the family, No. 361 Gates ave., on Westmentay, Judy 21, at 2 o clock. EMMET-At New Rochelle, on the 19th day of July, William C. Emmer, son of the late Thomas A. Emmet, in the 69th

GOERCE,—on Monday merring, July 10, Julia L., relict of the late Theodore Goerce, in the 5-th y, at of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are responsibly in-cited to attend her functal, from her late residence, Avenue A, b. t. ven One hundred, and seventheuth and One hundred, and eighteenth sta., on Wednesday, Tlat inst, at 10:30 a.m. JOHNSON—Suddenty, on wetnessing 71st Inst., at 10:30 a.m.,
JOHNSON—Suddenty, on the 18th of July, Cornella Antefactic, wife of Dr. Amos Johnson.
Belatyes and felents are layited to attend the funeral, on
Westnessing, 21st of July, at 125 o'clock, at her residence,
111 Last Twelftle at.

111 Last Twelfth at.

IONES—In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 19th inst., Josephine
Ingram, youngest daugater of Julia A. and the late Joshua L.

Johnson and friends of the family are respectfully invited
to attend the funeral services on Thurshay, the 22d tast, as

I click p. m., from the church of the Redeemer, Fourthare, corner Particust, Brooklyn.

Albany papers please copy.

Albany papers please copy.

SEDGWICK—On Sunday, July 18, at Indianapolis, Ind.,
SEDGWICK—On Sunday, July 18, at Indianapolis, Ind.,
SETHI-On Monday, July 19, sylvanus Smith.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to strem the functurent on Transcay, the 12d inst, at 9 a.m. from the A. M. E. Church, Bridge at, between Johnson and Myrtle aves, Breeklyn.

son and Myrtic-aves, Breoklyn.
WHITE-At Bush Mills, near Glant's Causeway, Ireland,
June 24, of diphilieria, ribiatioth White, daughter of Geo. F.
and Hannah I. Walte, are of this city.
The remains will be brought to New-York for burial.

Special Notices.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething Deshler's Pills are the best and safest remedy for Chills

Removed without pain, causti., or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, Clerets and Santernes. From \$4.50 (good sound with) to \$50 per case, including Barton & Gensiers, Cruse File, hainside & Chaveirs, bottled as the Chateaux.

11. B. Kirkk & Co., 69 Pulton-st.

Established 1853:

Prost-Office Nation.—The MALLS Fork EUROPE for the overs ending Self-Children 1850, 1850, 24, 1875, will close at this office as Children 1850, T. L. JAMES, P. M. See Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, out TOfor a slap of Suraioga Lake, still a compacte pit of the comes and including of the Second Inter-cepting with portraits of the Cornell crew, the Wellington of the Cornell crew, the Wellington of the Cape May legate, "offers slip. Threat"—a limely Carloon, and non-aplendid illustrations.

om 20 to 30 per seal, with a steady and unnorm light po arrier, regardless of the number lighted. It is the only a practical, and perfect this Saver even invented. Can a in operation daily at 100m 4, 015 Broadway.

The Spurkling Wines of the Pleasant Valley Wine Com-

The Sparkling Wiles of the cownest energy, perseverpany (accesses county, N. Y.) show what energy, perseverence, capital, and good business qualifications have accompliance in this important branch of house holissiry. The whole
are formered in the battle two years in perfecting; are superor to the French, asking at about 40 per cent less. The Company add 0 ere 27,00 o cases in 1874. There still Wines and
Branches are very popular.

H. B. KIRK & Co.,

Sole Agenta, 69 Pulcos st., N. Y.

Or Interest to Advertisers'
Yesterday the American and New-York News Compani ught of the various morning papers as follows:

It will be seen that the American News Company bought considerably more Think was than it did Worlds and Times put erether, and that the New-York News Company size bought together, and that the New-York News Company size boughts more full times than it did Worlds and Times put together. This is shout a fair average comparison of the relative purchases for some months past. There has been no time this year is which the daily circulation of Tim Tunious was not equal to the combined daily circulations of The World and Times, in which its some weekly circulation was not quadruple the combined semi-weekly circulations of The World and Times, and in which its weekly circulation was not out of most property of the combined semi-weekly circulations of The World. sight ahead of the combined weekly circulations of The World
and Times. On the 19th of April two of the best known advertising agents in the country prepared the following card:
We the undersigned have examined the books of Time is untion. The Foreman of its Press Room, the duly reports, etc.,
and not obtained satisfaced and decertify that the entire circu-

We the undersigned have examined the books of Fire Scill UNE, the Foreman of its Press Room, the daily reports, etc., and are orthredy satisfand, and do certify that the certire circulation of 1985 Daily Thins. So for the month of March was 1,253-1,625 complete copies. Inside a saving satisfand for the month of 46,467, and that the entire circulation of The Daily Thins. So for the month of April, as to and inclinding this day, was 4,57,520 complete copies, making the corresponding circulation for the month of April, thus far, 50,868 complete copies.

New York, April 10, 1875.

HEMAN BURK.

The figures above given remained singularly stable through out the past month. The average daily circulation of Tail Thingar for the whole month was 50,168.

The following extract from the official report of the Post-master of the Gity of New York to the Postmaster-General giving the amount of postage paid by each paper in the month of January, 1875, on its regular editions, sent from the New York Post Office to its regular subscribers, further thusbate

It will be seen, therefore, that the circulation of Tax Tais

the through the mails is greater than that of The Herald and almost as great as that of all three of these other morning paper combined. Advertisers will find it also to their interest to re-member that the columns of This Thiblink are one-kill whitethan these of ony other paper in the city, and that each columns or line, therefore, gives one-sixth more space to the advertised

than a column or line in any of the other papers.

Daily Tribune, May 12.